

U. OF M. BULLETIN ON COAL STORAGE

Two Engineering Instructors
Publish Results of Their
Experiments.

OTHER TESTS ARE IN PROGRESS

Exposed Samples Lose One-
Fifth of Caloric Power
in Month.

The Department of Engineering recently published its first bulletin entitled, "Some Experiments in the Storage of Coal." The pamphlet was edited by M. A. Fessenden and J. R. Wharton, instructors in Mechanical Engineering in the University of Missouri, and contains some interesting conclusions.

The storage of coal has long been an important subject to the large consumer. Industry is developing at such a rate as to make it imperative to provide means for storing fuel in sufficient quantities to maintain large establishments for a long time, independent of the outside sources of supply. This is made necessary, the booklet points out, by labor conditions which result in coal mines being idle at certain times and by the railroads, which fail to furnish adequate transportation facilities for delivering coal at a regular rate except in large quantities.

Experiments have been made by Messrs. Fessenden and Wharton, with several surprising results. Coal was found to deteriorate very rapidly on exposure to rain, snow and wind, freezing and thawing, and various other climatic changes. These changes caused the coal to break up, slack and to lose much of its heating power.

Three Grades of Coal Tested.

Extracts from the report of their experiments follow:

"Three grades were taken from newly-mined coal—fine, medium and lump. One sample of each size of coal was placed in a shallow, wooden box; the three boxes were placed on the flat roof of the University power house and exposed to all the climatic changes of fall and winter. The bottoms of the boxes were previously slit, so that no water would be retained in them.

"One sample of each size of coal was put in a similar box and stored in a warm basement room in the Engineering building. These samples were exposed only to the different temperature variations of the room.

"One sample of each kind was placed in a galvanized iron bucket, covered with pure water and stored in the same room as the dry set of samples. Every day, additional water was poured upon it, to replace that which had evaporated.

Care Taken in Sampling.

"The sampling extended over a period of four months. Although great care was taken, some of the tests seem to indicate that a fair sample was not taken, but were sufficient to demonstrate the required points.

"After being exposed to the weather for a short time, the coal on the roof of the power house became covered with a white, frost-like deposit. The coal became very brittle, and that which was originally solid could be crushed in the hand after a few weeks more of weathering. Soon it could no longer be called lump coal. A lack of samples prevented the tests from being carried further. The coal was found to have lost 20 per cent of its caloric power in four weeks. From appearances, the coal would have deteriorated more than 50 per cent in caloric power within a year.

"The submerged samples also appeared to lose some of their soundness, but not to any great extent.

"The samples stored dry did not seem to change at all, either in appearance or hardness."

Spontaneous Combustion.

The pamphlet also treats of spontaneous combustion of coal, especially of coal on shipboard, where it is confined in hot boiler rooms and is very likely to take fire. It suggests as a remedy that water-pipes having holes closed by fusible plugs be laid in the place of storage, so that if the temperature rises to a dangerous point, the plugs will melt and cause the bunker to be flooded.

At present a series of tests are in progress upon samples of Missouri coal. In these tests provisions are made against inaccuracies due to "unfair" sampling, and a record is being kept of the changes in the composition of the coal. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining samples. Most coal-mining companies will not offer any co-operation. The tests probably will last two years.

J. F. Meade, LL. B., '06, visited in Columbia a few days last week. He is now assistant-cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City.

THIS CHINAMAN IS A "FRAT" MAN

Chung Men Yew, Former Yale
Coxswain, is Coming as
Special Envoy.

HE'S A MEMBER OF THE DEKES

Only Oriental Who May Wear
the "Y" on His Robes
of State.

Chung Men Yew, the only Chinaman in the world who knows what the mystic letters Delta Kappa Epsilon mean to 9,000 American college graduates, is now sailing across the Pacific as special envoy in connection with Prince Tang Shao Yi's gorgeous retinue, some say, to succeed Wu Ting-fang as Chinese minister at Washington. Also he is certainly the only Chinaman in the world who, if he sees fit, may wear the coveted "Y" of Yale as an ornament on his Oriental state robes.

In addition to being one of very few Chinamen who ever has ridden any American college fraternity goat, Chung Men Yew enjoys the reputation of being the only Chinaman who ever was coxswain of an American university crew. His session with the goat and with the megaphone and stop watch both took place at Yale, where he was a member of the class of '83. The Dekes attended to the goat matter and the managers of the '83 varsity crew picked out Chung to steer the boat against Harvard. And divested of his magnificent robes, his peacock feather and other Chinese insignia, Chung steered his crew to victory.

His Social Training.

Chung, if he succeeds the famous Wu, will bring to his office no little of the social skill which has made Wu the very welcome guest at American functions. He was connected for several years with the embassy at Washington and almost his last public appearance before he returned to China was his speech at the banquet of the D. K. E. convention in Washington, where he responded to the toast, "Yale, the Mother Chapter," and sang the marching song of the Dekes with as much gusto as the youngest delegate.

Probably his first after dinner reappearance in the United States will be as a speaker at the Delta Kappa Epsilon dinner in the Waldorf on the evening of Nov. 13, when, with his fraternity brothers, Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Victor M. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, ex-Governor Frank S. Black, Bishop Johnson of South Dakota, Toastmaster Charles P. Taft, brother of Hon. William H. Taft, and Judge Vernon M. Davis, president of the New York D. K. E. association, he will tell the sixty-second annual convention what he thinks about the D. K. E.

CHEMICAL THEORIES OF AMES AND BLISS WON'T MIX, SAYS 'PUNY' BLUCK

Football Star in Class Room, with
Saturday's Waterloo in Mind,
Balks at Problem.

"Puny" Bluck, the big Tiger football tackle, was told in his chemistry class the other day to perform an experiment reconciling the theories of Bliss and Ames.

The memory of the trouncing that the Ames "Aggies" administered to the Tigers on the gridiron last Saturday lingered in "Puny's" mind.

"Can't do it," he said. "Ames and bliss don't go together."

TWAIN'S FRIEND HARD UP

Capt. A. C. Grimes is Working for 15
Cents an Hour.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Capt. A. C. Grimes, steamboatman, Civil War veteran and scout, friend of Mark Twain, and once independently rich, is now accepting employment at 15 cents an hour. He has been for several days piddling about the home in Richmond Heights, where he is doing the work of an ordinary hired man.

Mrs. Grimes, who was born fifty-four years after her husband's birth, in Jefferson county, Ky., and who is now twenty-one years old, is working in a Sixth street lunchery. Their combined salaries support them comfortably in a modest flat at No. 3336 South Grand avenue, but not in the way they have lived.

Capt. Grimes lost his fortune soon after he was acquitted of murdering a man who, he claimed, had insulted his wife.

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TYPE OF SOUTHERN NEGRO HAS SERVED UNIVERSITY NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

Horace Williams, Janitor, Has
Seen Six Presidents
Come and Go.

Horace Williams, a negro janitor in Academic Hall of the University of Missouri, has served the University in various capacities for nearly fifty years, and has seen the coming and going of six of its presidents. There is a sense in which he is a part of the University; he overflows with its history and traditions, and none loves it more loyally than he.

Williams is a type. It is of his kind that Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page have written so delightfully. He is a real "befo' the war darky, suh." He fits into the southern atmosphere of Columbia and the University of Missouri as a tree roots in the soil from which it springs. He has a dignity his own, a fine simplicity, a generous store of common sense and a broad gift of humor. He is courteous. He has that instinctive grace of the Southern negro in being respectful without cringing. He began working for the University when he was a small boy, just after the Civil War, and he is proud of his long career in its service.

Born in Slavery.

Williams was born in slavery in Madison county, Ky., in 1850. His owner, Prof. William Shields, moved to Columbia in 1860 to teach Latin in the University. Williams' first position with the University was as assistant to Prof. Schwaller of the Agricultural College, in helping him collect minerals for the State Geological Department. His next work was as a helper in building the present Agricultural College building, which was completed a few years after the Civil War.

In his younger days Williams did all kinds of work for the University. He carried coal, chopped wood and made fires. The University did not have furnaces in those days.

Williams lived at the home of Dr. Samuel S. Laws, who was the seventh University President, for thirteen years, during all Dr. Laws' administration. He acted as special messenger and as body servant for Dr. Laws.

In speaking of the growth of the University, Williams said to a reporter for the University Missourian:

"I never dreamed such a wonderful University would grow up here. When I was a boy the University consisted

NEGRO WHO TELLS 'VARSITY HISTORY'



HORACE WILLIAMS.

of only two buildings—Academic Hall and the President's mansion (the same building occupied by President A. Ross Hill now. When the enrollment of the University was 150, the University authorities thought they had a large enrollment.

"In those days almost anybody could get in the University, as the entrance requirements were very low. There were no girls enrolled as students. And when the University finally became a co-educational institution, girls were timid about entering. Those who did enter were mostly from Boone county.

"In the earlier days of the University there weren't many farmers' sons enrolled, as there are now.

"The students of the last few years

EDITOR KEPT HIS MARRIAGE SECRET

H. R. Nelson, Senior in College
of Agriculture, Wedded
Three Weeks Ago.

H. R. Nelson, a Senior in the College of Agriculture and editor of the Missouri Agricultural College Farmer, succeeded in keeping his marriage a secret three weeks. His friends have just learned that while on a "business trip" last month, he was wedded to Miss Ines L. Ford, of Manson, Ia. They are now in Columbia at the home of Mrs. Tidd, 202 Hill street.

Nelson went to the State Fair at Sedalia with a party of agricultural students of the University of Missouri. When the others were ready to return to Columbia, Nelson said that he "had to go up to Iowa on business." While in Iowa he was married to Miss Ford at the home of her parents.

POLICEMAN SHOTS DRURY STUDENT

Accidentally Hurts Halloween
Prankster, Who is in
Serious Condition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4.—As a result of his effort to frighten a crowd of Drury College halloween celebrators at 2:30 yesterday morning, Special Policeman Charles P. Finn is under arrest at police headquarters for shooting 18-year-old Calvin Finkle, son of Prof. Benjamin F. Finkle, a member of the Drury faculty.

The young man is in a critical condition in a local hospital, shot in the left side.

Finn called to the crowd of young men to halt. In drawing his pistol to fire in the air to frighten them, Finn accidentally discharged the weapon at the group.

MANY COLLEGES GOING DRY

Prohibition Clubs Springing Up, in the
West and South Chiefly.

The prohibition movement in the colleges is growing. Many of the universities have prohibition clubs which are members of an intercollegiate league of the dries.

The movement has been particularly strong in the Middle West and in the South. In the latter section the prohibition legislation enacted in the various States has been effective in helping to build up the societies.

At Syracuse recently the Prohibition Club attended a district convention of the State party, and it was determined that the collegians should take as active a part as possible in the campaign. The rule against students entering saloons, which is a university regulation, helps the members of the club in enlisting members.

"Slaughter House" Ready Soon.

The new "slaughter house," or laboratory, for the Medical students is rapidly nearing completion. This building will be used to contain the animals to be dissected by the students.

Says Students Saved Elephant
Fossil Despite Great
Excitement.

have been better behaved as a whole than those at the time I first entered the service of the University.

"In the place where the Chemical and Law Buildings are now was an artificial, ornamental lake which was used to "duck" Freshmen and as a depository for riff raff on Halloween night. All south of Academic Hall, including Rollins Field and the Golf Links, was a corn patch. I helped till it myself.

New Departments.

"All the professional schools have been added since my day. The new department of Journalism is getting on its feet more quickly and is growing more rapidly than any other new department of the University.

"The night the old University burned was terribly cold. The ground was covered with snow. The only important thing saved was the fossil elephant, now in the Zoology building. The students got the fossil out of the burning building with remarkable care, considering the excitement of the fire.

"After the war and until the fire, people did not think much of the University. The fire awakened a greater interest in it. The opening of the new Academic building brought more strangers and more great men to Columbia than any other Convocation has done either before or after. It awakened greater enthusiasm and interest for the University throughout the State at large."

The Presidents of the University of Missouri during the time Williams has been connected with it are:

The Rev. Dr. Shannon, who served at the time Williams came to Columbia; William Wilson Hudson, a Yale graduate, who served two years, and died in office Jan. 14, 1859; Benjamin Blake Minor, who was president at the time of the Civil War, when the University temporarily suspended all of its exercises and vacated all of its offices; Dr. John H. Lathrop, who succeeded President Minor in 1862 and served until 1866; Dr. Daniel Read, who served ten years from 1866, when he resigned; Dr. Samuel Spaur Laws, former president of Westminster College, who succeeded Dr. Read, and served thirteen years from 1876; Dr. Richard Henry Jesse, who was in office longer than any previous president, from 1891 until 1908; and Dr. A. Ross Hill, the incumbent.

Dr. Gerig an Author.

Dr. J. L. Gerig, A. B., University of Missouri, 1898, now of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature of Columbia University, New York, has written an article on "French Literature of the Sixteenth Century," for the "Annales du Mide," a French periodical. He is also engaged in writing a book on the same subject in collaboration with Prof. Emile Picot. Dr. Gerig recently returned from a trip through Italy and France in the interest of his research work. He spent most of his time looking up old manuscripts in the libraries of those countries.

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